

the proboscis. In the example from Station 76, the ventral area is much deeper and narrower, a feature, however, due to the condition of the opaque accessory regions above the nerves, the parts being minutely cellulo-granular in certain sections, while in others the spaces (canals?) are distended with large elliptical corpuscles, the precise nature of which has not yet been determined, the narrow apex in all being completely occupied by the oblique and other muscles. The nerve-cords are somewhat ovoid, and have a neural canal at their inner border. The cuticle is very thin. The ventral longitudinal muscles are thicker and rounder in section, and the dorsal fold is thick, with a short point. The dorsal longitudinal muscles are also much thicker than in the former specimen. How far these characters are due to the difference of region would require to be ascertained, but they seem to be worthy of note.

Leanira lævis, n. sp. (Pl. XX. fig. 4; Pl. XXIII. figs. 10, 11).

Habitat.—Dredged in Queen Charlotte Sound, at a depth of 10 fathoms.

The fragment appears to belong to a species of considerable size. The diameter, including the bristles, is 4 mm.

The head has a long median tentacle, with the usual spatulate processes on each side of the base. Slightly external and posterior to the latter is a small black eye; while on the smooth eminence on each side of the snout, immediately beneath the tentacle, is a much larger eye, the pigment of which is somewhat above the lenticular region. This seat of the eyes in the *Leaniræ* seems to have been hitherto unobserved. The tentacular cirri are not so long as the tentacle. The palpi are rather less elongated than usual. In contrast with the species from the Gulf of St. Lawrence¹ alluded to formerly, the head of this form is somewhat smaller and more rounded, that in the former being transversely elongated. The first foot bears a tuft of very delicate iridescent bristles, which project conspicuously forward.

The first and second scales are smaller than the succeeding, and all are delicate and translucent. They are perfectly smooth in outline and surface, the granules of the hypoderm alone showing by transmitted light (Pl. XXIII. fig. 10). They meet in the centre of the dorsum in the preparation, after the termination of the proboscidian region. A well-marked granular ganglionic mass appears behind the umbilicus. There is little in the scales to distinguish this from the before-mentioned species.

The superior division of the foot has a branchial process, the usual three dorsal pads, a number of long papillæ on the inner side of the base of the dorsal bristles, and a much larger and slightly pedicled process beneath the latter. The dorsal bristles consist of the ordinary kinds, some having distinct whorls of spikes, others being almost smooth.

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. xiii. p. 268, 1874.